THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1837.

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

We insert in another part of this day's journal, a very interesting report made in the legislature of Ohio, on the expediency of encouraging the culture of *Silk* and *Beet*. Though young in years, Ohio is a most powerful state; great in all those physical resources and local advantages, which tend to impart importance to her as a member of the union; the influence of her counsels in giving an impetus to those new branches of American husbandry, cannot, therefore, fail to be of infinite service in putting them upon a footing of solidity, which will place them beyond the reach of contingencies, and plead for their encouragement with a force and fitfulness, that must find its way to the favor of the other legislative bodies of the confederacy.

While *Ohio*, in the West, the first of the new states, is nobly championing the cause of agriculture, we are gratified to find that *New Jersey*, one of the gallant old thirteen, who so generously aided in breaking the shackles of the mother country, in the war of the Revolution—whose sons during that period of dismay and peril, stood side by side with those of Maryland, and Delaware, in the deadly strife—is actively awake in furthering the good cause—and most sincerely do we join our aspirations with those of the editor of the *Bugle*, expressed in the paragraph below, in the hope, that Maryland will not be slow to follow the lead thus auspiciously set her by her ancient ally—nay, we will go further, and hope, that every other state, whose councils have not already done so, will come to the rescue, with a determination to vie with each other, in the holy rivalry, of doing their respective states the most service.

Culture of Silk and Sugar Beet—In glancing over a New Jersey paper we accidentally noticed the following among the proceedings in the legislature of that state on the 7th inst. It evinces an enlightened policy, and sets an example which we hope Maryland will not be slow to follow.—*Kent Bugle.*

Mr. *Mollesson*, after an interesting report in favor of encouraging the culture of Silk, and Beet Sugar, reported two bills in favor of the same, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

BUCKWHEAT STRAW.

In answer to a question put to us some time since, by "a young Farmer," whether "any use could be made of his buckwheat straw," we replied that it was better for his milch cows than the best timothy hay, that his cows would eat it with equal avidity; that if it had not been too long exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, it would prove equally nutritious; that so far as the secretion of milk was concerned, it was infinitely preferable to any hay or fodder within our knowledge, and that if cut and boiled, it would make most excellent slop for his cows. In a conversation with a gentleman from Virginia a few days since, we were happy to find our own opinion and experience confirmed by an anecdote which he related. At the time of thrashing out his buckwheat, he was from home, and contrary to his usual practice, which was to cast the straw into the barn-yard amongst the other *litter*, his hands stacked it in a fold-yard, with his other hay and fodder, where it was accessible to a portion of his cattle. On his return home, he found that his stock had made as free use of the buckwheat straw, as with either his hay or fodder, thus establishing the fact that these animals, which should be admitted to be judges of what suits their own appetites, when left to their own choice, had by their selection of this hitherto neglected food, pointed out a new source of economy to the farmer and planter, which too many have not properly appreciated. Buckwheat, as every one knows, can be grown upon almost any soil if planted from the opening of the ground in spring, till the beginning of July, and will not only yield a handsome return of grain, but a full and wholesome supply of as good hay as any agriculturist ever fed his cattle withal.

"Adversity," to use a trite adage, "is the mother of invention," so should the experience of the last few years teach every one engaged in tilling the earth, to husband every means within his power, and of resorting to every resource within the compass of his ability, to make his stock comfortable, and keep them in a plentiful supply of food during the inclement months of winter. It is the custom of most farmers to sow buckwheat on the poorest spot on the farm, and even when thus treated, often without manure, with no other culture than a ploughing and harrowing, its product is from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, according to the season. When placed under more advantageous circumstances, on good soil, or land properly manured, it has been known to give a product of from 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. If then, instead of sowing a small patch merely to afford meal enough for the wintor supply of those delightful cakes, which add so much to the luxury of the farmer's winter breakfast table, he were to sow from 10 to 20 acres, how much of profit would enure to him? how much wholesome food would he secure for his cows? and how much solid comfort to all and every thing around him? Than buckwheat grain, nothing is eaten more readily by the poultry and the pigs. For the former, it is the best food in winter, largely contributing by the great proportion of lime of which it is composed, to make them lay; for the latter, or for breeding sows, if reduced to meal and boiled into slop, it is at once nourishing and fattening. For sows with young pigs, nothing is more conducive to the secretion of plentiful supplies of milk. And should the straw be cut and steamed, and thus given to milch-cows, it would serve as a substitute for other slops, and would materially increase the quantity as well as quality of their milk.

Besides the above uses of this article, if sown early, in the proportion of 2 bushels to the acre, it would bear mowing twice during the season, and would afford most excellent grass for soiling: and beyond all question, there is no green crops that can be turned in with the exception of a clover-ley, that makes so good a

dressing for ground for wheat as does buckwheat.

When sown for the grain, from 1 to 1½ bushel to the acre is enough seed.

N. YORK AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Albany Argus of the 20th instant, contains the proceedings of the State Agricultural Convention of New York, convened at Albany, the capital of that state, on the 2d instant. *Anthony Van Bergen*, Esq. of Greene county, was appointed president, four other gentlemen, vice presidents, and the same number, secretaries.

A series of resolutions were reported to the convention and unanimously adopted. We shall give an abstract of these with a view of shewing their tendency and character. They set forth:—

That it is of primary importance to all, that the great branch of agricultural labor should be specially encouraged and honored, and that the agriculturist should himself receive all those mental aids, and that stimulus to industry, which are calculated to make him more prosperous in his business, and more useful to society.

That we are particularly admonished by the scarcity and very high price of all the products of agriculture, to put forth our efforts to alleviate its labors and increase its productions;—That to the legislature of the state, as the constituted guardians of the public weal, particularly appertains the duty of fostering and improving this primary source of wealth and happiness:—

That from the experience of the past at home and abroad, the convention are confident, that the patronage of the government may be advantageously exerted, and without detriment to the financial operations of its treasury, to this great object.

1. By so raising the standard of instruction to the children of agriculture, as to enable them to understand, and to apply to productive labor, the best practices and improvements of the age; and

2. By imitating the successful examples furnished by other governments, of calling forth the skill, industry and competition of our citizens, by pecuniary reward and honorary distinction:—

That influenced by these views, the convention respectfully recommend to the legislature, *to appropriate a permanent fund, the interest of which shall amount to at least* THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, *to encourage the establishment, and to sustain in usefulness, a Central and County Agricultural societies*, and to promote generally, the interests of husbandry, under such regulations and restrictions, as to them shall seem meet, and that provision be made by law for introducing into the common schools of New York, such books of elementary science, as may be best calculated to accelerate improvements in arts of productive labor.

A memorial, embracing the objects above specified, to the legislature, was also adopted with equal unanimity.

Among the other resolutions adopted by the convention, we find the following:

Resolved, That the exhibitions made to this convention, of *silk fabrics and thread*, made from the indigenous mulberry of our country, affords ample evidence that the silk culture is admirably adapted to our soil and climate, and that nature has bountifully supplied us, should foreign resources fail, with an excellent material for its prosecution.

The convention before adjourning recommended that another agricultural convention be convened in Albany on the first Thursday of February next, and that the several counties in the state take proper measures to be represented therein.

We notice these proceedings with feelings of unmingled pleasure, for every movement of the kind must serve to animate the breasts of the agriculturists of our land with the importance of attending to their own interests; for unless they do so, it must be obvious that no voluntary action will take place on the part of most of those who fill our legislative bodies.

POLICY OF DESTROYING WEEDS.

There is so much true philosophy, so much sound practical sense, in the following extract from one of Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures, that we cannot omit copying it.

"In all lands, whether arable or pasture, *weeds* of every discription should be rooted out *before* the seed is ripe; and if they are suffered to remain in hedge rows, they should be cut when in flower, or before, and made into heaps for manure: in this case they will furnish more nutritive matter in their decomposition; and their increase by dispersion of seeds will be prevented. The farmer, who suffers weeds to remain till their ripe seed are shed, and scattered by the winds, is not only hostile to his own interests, but is likewise an enemy to the public: a few *thistles* will stock a whole farm; and by the light down which is attached to their seeds, they may be distributed over the whole country. Nature has provided such ample resources for the continuance of even the meanest vegetable tribes, that it is very difficult to ensure the destruction of such as are hostile to the agriculturist, even with every precaution; seeds excluded from the air, will remain for years inactive in the soil, and yet germinate under favorable circumstances; and the different plants, the seeds of which, like those of the *thistle* and *dandelion*, are furnished with beards or wings, may be brought from an immense distance. The *fleabane* of Canada has only lately been found in Europe; and Linnæus supposes that it has been transported from America by the light downy plumes with which the seed is provided.

EXPERIMENTS OF VARIOUS MANURES ON POTATOES.

The following extracts from "*Dickinson's Agriculture*," will shew that in Great Britain, particular attention has been given to *salt* as a manure. To shew its utility as a manure in a more clear point of view, the following experiments were made by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright.

A certain portion of soil (ferruginous sand brought to a due texture by a liberal covering of pond mud) was laid out in beds one yard wide and forty long: of these, 25 were manured, the first excepted, as follows:

No. of Beds.	Kind of Manure applied.	Product of Pota.
1	No manure.	157
2	Salt, ¼ peck	198
3	Lime, one bushel	150
4	Soot, one peck	192
5	Wood ashes, 2 pecks	187
6	Saw dust, 3 bushels	155
7	Malt dust, 2 pecks	184
8	Peat, three bushels	159
9	Decayed leaves, 3 bushels	175
10	Fresh dung, 3 bushels	192
11	Chandler's graves, 9 lbs.	220
12	Salt, lime	167
13	Salt, lime, sulphuric acid	175
14	Salt, lime, peat	183
15	Salt, lime, dung	199
16	Salt, lime, gypsum, peat	201
17	Salt, soot	240
18	Salt, wood ashes	217
19	Salt, saw dust	180
20	Salt, malt dust	189
21	Salt, peat	171
22	Salt, peat, bone dust	178
23	Salt, decayed leaves	187
24	Salt, peat ashes	185
25	Salt, Chandler's graves	195

"The quantity of ingredients the same as when used singly.

On the same day the whole was planted with potatoes a single row in each bed; and that the general experiment might be conducted with all possible acuracy, each bed received the same number of sets.

On the 21st of September, the potatoes were taken up, when the produce of each row was according to the annexed table.

It is observed as being remarkable, that of ten different manures, most of which are of known and acknowledged efficacy, *salt*, a manure hitherto of an ambiguous character, is superior to them all, one only excepted, and that when used in combination with other substances, it is only unsuccessfully applied in union with that one, namely, *Chandler's graves*, no other manure seemingly being injured by it: possibly its deteriorating ef-

fects on Chandler's graves may be owing to its antiseptic property, which retards the putrefactive process by which animal substances undergo the changes necessary to qualify them to become the food of plants. This, however, he cannot, from any appearances in the soil when the plants were taken up, assert to have been the case. The extraordinary effects of salt, when combined with soot, he thinks are strikingly singular: there is no reason to suppose these effects were produced by any known chemical agency of soot and salt on each other. Were he to guess at the producing cause, he should conjecture it to be that property of saline substances by which they attract moisture from the atmosphere; for he observed those beds where salt had been used were visibly and palpably moister than the rest, even for weeks after the salt had been applied, and this appearance continued until rain fell, when of course, the distinction ceased. This property of attracting moisture had greater influence possibly, on the soot than on any of the other manures, as soot from its acrid and dry nature may be supposed to require a greater proportion of water to dilute it, than those substances which contain water already. It may be proper to observe, that on those beds where salt had been used, the plants were obviously of a paler green than the rest, though not less luxuriant: a circumstance which he thought worth noticing, and which he considered, though erroneously (as appeared by the event,) to indicate a want of vigor, which would be felt by the crop. It was observable also, that where salt was applied, whether by itself or in combination, the roots were free from that scabbiness which oftentimes infects potatoes, and from which none of the other beds (and there were in the field nearly fifty more than what made part of these experiments) were altogether exempt."

BURNING SURFACE SOIL AND CLAY.

The following simple and cheap process of burning surface soil and clay, and thus adding to your quantity of calcareous manures and increasing your ability to improve your lands, is very strongly recommended by that eminent English agriculturist, Mr. Curwen. Those living remote from large cities, whence supplies of ashes are usually drawn, and in the neighborhood of lime regions, could in this way, at a very trifling expense obtain ample resources for top dressing their meadows, corn fields, grain fields, and greatly multiply their ability for raising turnips and root crops generally.

Mounds of seven yards in length, and three and a half in breadth, are kindled with seventy-two bushels of lime. First a layer of dry sods or parings, on which one half of the lime is spread, mixing sods with it, then a covering of 8 inches of sods, on which the other half of the lime is spread, and covered a foot thick; the height of the mound being about a yard.

In 24 hours it will take fire. The lime should be immediately from the kiln. It is better to suffer it to ignite itself than to effect it by the operation of water. When the fire is fairly kindled, fresh sods must be applied. It is best to obtain a considerable quantity of ashes before any quantity of clay is put upon the mounds. The fire naturally rises to the top. It takes less time, and does more work to draw down the ashes from the top, and not to suffer it to rise above six feet. The lime is supposed to add full its worth to the quality of the ashes. Where limestone can be had it would be advisable to burn a small quantity in the mounds, as it would be a great improvement to the ashes, and at the same time help to keep the fire in.

METHOD OF BURNING LIME WITHOUT KILNS.

The practice of lime-burners in Wales was formerly to burn their lime in kilns, made broad and shallow, but lately they have begun to manufacture that article without any kilns at all.

They place the limestone in large bodies, the stones not being broken small, and calcine these heaps in the same way used for preparing charcoal. To prevent the flame from bursting out at the tops and sides of these heaps, turfs and earth are placed against them, and the aperture partially closed; the heat is thus regulated and transferred through the whole mass, and notwithstanding the increased size of the stones, the whole becomes thoroughly calcined. As a proof of the superior advantage that lime burnt in these clumps has over lime burnt in the old method, a preference is always given to that burned in heaps.—This practice also prevails in England and Scotland.

TANNERS' BARK.

There is much doubt and scepticism prevailing with respect to the relative value of this substance as an improver of the soil. While some contend that it is a cold, inert body, deprived, by the process of tanning of its nutritive properties, others object to it upon the score of its being too heating. Here are qualities ascribed to it as opposite as human opinion can make them; but as it is among the infirmities of his nature for man to err in judgment, may it not be that neither of these opinions are correct. Prejudice too, may have its share of influence in the formation of them, and the truth may be found in the fact that their substance does not possess any one of the qualities here ascribed to it, in any injurious degree, but may in fact combine those which would render it, after being submitted to a judicious chemical process, a highly valuable manure. That the *tanning* principle is extracted no one can question; but in undergoing that deprivation, may it not imbibe other qualities equally conducive to the growth of vegetables? In the tanner's vat, it is placed in close contact with hides, and may it not receive certain portions of animal matter, eminently calculated to advance the healthful nurture of plants? While in the hands of the tanner, more or less of lime in some of its forms are doubtless imparted to it. This, we know, when combined with earthy matters, or hard woody, fibrous substances, promotes active decomposition, and consequently, the elimination of gaseous particles, which becoming incorporated with the soil, form a valuable part of the pabulum of living vegetables. We are told upon the highest authority that when lime, whether freshly burnt or slacked, is mixed with any moist, fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water; and that by this kind of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutritive. Now, may it not be, that all that is wanting to render tanners' bark easy of decomposition, and to convert it into nutritive matter, is the application of a proper portion of lime, or some other substance capable of generating heat? Fermentation once excited, i permitted to go on, would soon convert it into a black vegetable mould. In that state, all would admit its applicability for the production of the food of plants. Rotten tanners' bark mixed with silicious earth, we all know, makes one among the best preparations for the flower bed; indeed we know no mould superior to it; from many years experience we can say that we would prefer it to any other. If then, it was that inert body which some would represent it, it certainly could not gain any thing by its combination with *silica* to impart to it that principle of active vegetation which it undoubtedly possesses. But let us see what is taken from it in its process of tanning.—The best oak bark, cut at the most auspicious season of the year, contains but 29 parts of the tan-

nin principle out of 480 parts, and surely the abstraction of this minor portion of its whole constituent body, does not materially impair the capacity of the residuum for the purposes of production. But what has been found to be the constituents of this residuum? Why, by a minute analysis of 1,000 parts of dry oak bark, it was found to contain

Of woody fibre	876
Tannin	57
Extract	31
Mucilage	18

Matter rendered insoluble during evaporation, probably a mixture of Albumen and extract, 9

Loss—partly saline matter, 9

It must, therefore, be obvious from this exhibit, that after the separation of the TANNIN principle, there still remains much in the tanners' bark, which may be converted into vegetable nutriment, for of a thousand parts, only fifty-seven are found to combine with, and form a part of, the hides in the process of tanning. The substance abstracted, amounts to less than 6 per cent.; for as the analysis was made by incineration, the *loss* set down should not enter into the account against the residuum. Every one at all conversant with the *constituent properties of manure*, and with the physiology of plants, do know, that the substances which sustain the vitality of growing vegetables, must be taken up either in a *liquid* or *gaseous* form, and that the exquisitely delicate ducts of their lymphatic vessels cannot receive any thing solid into them. From these premises, it is fairly deducible that tanners' bark, once reduced to vegetable mould, would be a valuable and healthful manure; the process then, by which it can be *reduced*, becomes an object of importance, and it is equally so, that by admixture with earth and lime, with unrotted horse manure or ashes, its decomposition can speedily be effected. Would it not then, in the absence of other vegetable matter be a valuable substance to spread on all fields where lime was intended to be used, whereon no clover-ley or grass sward existed? It strikes us that it would be; and we recommend its use, from an honest conviction that the happiest meliorating effects would result from it. Deriving, as tanners' bark do, no little portion of animal matter during the period which it lies in contact with the hides, it may be said to possess both animal and vegetable salts, therefore, must be presumed to be highly forcing in its properties, and, hence, peculiarly adapted to tenacious soils, which may be, naturally, deficient in vegetable matter.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We have received a copy of the very interesting report of professor Rogers, on the progress of the geological survey of Virginia. No measure has ever been taken in this country, better calculated to develope the resources and riches of the soil, than the one authorising a thorough examination of its structure and component parts. The mineral resources of Virginia are believed to be very great, and now that science is turned to its investigation, we may expect them to be fully developed. It is already known that the beds of iron ore are inexhaustible. Salt is abundant, and those engaged in its preparation in this state, excel all others in skill. The professor says—

"Looking to the alum salt now made in Kenawha, and the table salt, Virginia has just cause to be proud of the pre-eminence she has attained in its branch of manufacture."—*

The report contains analyses of the various specimens of limestone found in the valley.—He considers the immense beds of limestone in this section as neglected treasures—and strongly recommends the use of lime to enrich the soil.† He says that the best lime for manure is made of the deep blue, almost black limestone, of a fine grain and rather smooth fracture, because it contains only a slight trace of carbonate of magnesia, which is pernicious.

[* There are other things of which the people of Virginia, may well be proud; we mean her inexhaustable and superior beds of Iron ore and coal. In conversing with an extensive dealer in Iron some weeks since, we were highly gratified to learn from him that the *Catawba Pig Iron* from that state was superior to any that came to this market, whether of foreign or domestic origin; that prior to its introduction into this market, the Scotch pig was preferred to all others; but now, that no one thought of purchasing it if the Catawba pig could be obtained; that its malliable and elastic properties combined, rendered it greatly superior to all others.

† We are pleased to find that the learned professor has recommended the use of *lime*, as, coming from so high a source, it cannot fail to make a deep and abiding impression upon the minds of those to whom it is addressed. Certain we are, that without the use of lime as an auxiliary to alimentary substances, impoverished grounds cannot be permanently resuscitated, and that, by its judicious use, the most infertile may be brought up, in a very few years, to a state of great productiveness.]

Beet Sugar—Specimens of sugar made from beet roots cultivated in England, we perceive, have recently been exhibited in the London sugar market, and a trial on a large scale was about to be made under the sanction of government.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

PRESENTED BY MR. IHRIG.

The committee on Agriculture, to whom has been referred the petitions of many citizens of this State, praying for the favorable interposition of the Legislature to encourage the cultivation of Silk, have had the subject under consideration, and now ask leave to report:

In commencing their investigation, your committee were induced to enquire into the fact, whether Ohio possessed any Agricultural productions, which, strictly considered, could be regarded as staple commodities, the permanent and continued cultivation of which would lead her to wealth and prosperity. We find, on examination, that most countries of long established prosperity, have pursued the cultivation of some one leading article, which has led its inhabitants to affluence and superiority. China cultivates her tea crop and her silk worms; Java her rice and her spices; Asia Minor her olives; Turkey her opium; France and Italy their wines and silks; Spain her wool and indigo; Ireland her flax—Russia her hemp, and other countries of the Old World, those various commodities which seem to be best adapted to their soils and climates. In the New World, Mexico is already famous for her cochineal, the West India Islands for their sugars and their fruits, and in our own happy land many of these States are celebrated for their leading productions. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, hemp, and sugar, have already become staple commodities in our immediate vicinity. We are satisfied that the production of these articles tend to increase those leading articles of food, which are so essential to the support of a population, and of consequence, that those States are the most wealthy who have introduced them. They form a sound basis for commercial prosperity.—That Nation or State who can exchange the greatest quantity of her produce for the money or produce of other countries, is most sure of a dense and wealthy population, and it is perhaps wisely ordained by Providence, that while the productions of other countries, are made necessary to us for the full enjoyment of our comfort, those nations are in turn obliged to depend upon us for some articles equally essential to them.—In the mutual operation of supplying and of being supplied, lies the principle of commercial prosperity; and the greater the surplus produce to be exported from a country, the greater must be its wealth and prosperity. It therefore becomes necessary to seek out and to adopt some leading article, suited to the soil and climate, valuable in itself, easy of production, and proper alike for home and foreign consumption. Your committee are grateful that while this State is possessed of a mild and salubrious climate, and a fertile soil, it is surrounded by navigable waters, giving it immense commercial advantages; that it contains within itself almost unlimited sources of agricultural wealth; that there are very many of the boasted productions of foreign climes, which the hardy and virtuous yeomanry of Ohio may, by industry, produce from her genial soil; and they trust that the time is rapidly advancing when their favorite State will no lon-

ger depend upon foreign countries for many of these commodities. They have, however, looked in vain, through this State, for any great leading staple of production, other than those which are intended for food, and in the production of these articles, they cannot observe that Ohio possesses advantages either of soil or climate, which will, in future time, render her eminently superior to her neighbors, but they believe that the time has now arrived when many of her citizens, if properly and prudently supported by the Legislature, may be induced to commence operations which will permanently establish some of them within your borders. The culture of Silk and of the Sugar Beet, which are the sources of national wealth in other countries, it is believed, may be successfully and profitably pursued here. Our soil has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the mulberry in all its varieties, and the silk worm, wherever it has been fed among us, has always produced an article equal to the produce of other lands. We consider it as settled that we may produce silk in any reasonable quantities and of good quality, without interfering with any other of the branches of domestic industry. The labor requisite to make the crop is of that character which has of late become least available in our country from the rapid introduction of machinery; and we are satisfied that it is not the least pleasing and valuable feature of this business that it may be attended to entirely by the females, children, and infirm persons of the State, while the farmer and his able bodied laborers are attending to their ordinary avocations, and that thus while all are enabled to do something towards the general welfare, each one is laying up for himself a comfortable independence.

Your committee are satisfied that this article, when produced in large quantities among us, as it must sometime be, will always find a ready and profitable market. The consumption of silk annually, is astonishing, and without enquiring as to the enormous quantities consumed in foreign countries, we think it only necessary to state, that the importations of manufactured silk goods into this country during the year 1835, exceeded the sum of $17,800,000, while the raw silk prepared for the manufacture, and which was the subject of trade to our merchants, was imported to the value of $10,000,000. This amount, which is annually increasing, is taken from our country either in money or in produce, and might as readily be kept at home, if we should raise and manufacture our own articles. In addition to this domestic market, Europe offers a field of no mean importance. Great Britain, Russia, and the other northern powers, from the determined inhospitality of their climates, can produce no silk. England alone manufactures more than $30,000,000 worth of raw silk raised in foreign countries, and it is stated on good authority, that more than 400,000 of her citizens derive their support from this source. Even France, which is perhaps the greatest silk producing district of the world, requires aid from foreign countries in the supply of the raw material to an amount exceeding $5,000,000 annually. It is found that the consumption of this valuable commodity is increasing every where, as well as in the United States, and it is stated that France, with her immense manufacturing capital and power, is unable to meet the demand of our market alone for the current year.

Your committee have been induced to enquire whether the citizens of these Western States, and of Ohio in particular, are able to compete to advantage in the markets of the Eastern or Atlantic cities, with Eastern Agriculturists in the articles which they now raise. They are disposed to take it for granted, that the surplus productions of the West must, in time, seek a market in the East; and they look upon the construction of Canals and Rail Roads, by Eastern capitalists, as a step to secure this golden prize. It is an unquestionable fact that much of our land is more fertile than that of the East, and of consequence that our crops are more abundant, yielding a greater return for the labor expended.—But yet the articles produced are of considerable bulk and weight, and to convey them to the East, with all the advantages of Rail-roads and Steamboats, must ever be attended with a burdensome expense, amounting almost to a prohibition of many of the most important of them. The eastern farmer with his market at hand can thus immediately convert his crop into money, and his inhospitable soil is, in fact, made to yield him a greater profit, although a smaller crop, than can be realized by the western farmer. We are, however, satisfied that the farmers of this State can introduce crops, which are of themselves intrinsically valuable, small in bulk and easy of transportation, on which the freight would be an unimportant item; and that then the farmer of Ohio, with his more fertile soil and greater crop, may compete successfully with the eastern agriculturist. In this view they regard the culture of silk as eminently entitled to consideration—affording, as it does, a crop of great intrinsic value and of easy conveyance. The expense of transporting flour to New York is one cent per pound, while the expense of conveying silk would be the same, the value of the one being diminished twelve and a half per cent. by transportation, the other one-fourth per cent. in consequence of the great difference in their intrinsic value. In this view of the case, which we deem of much importance, the introduction of the silk culture is eminently worthy of consideration.

We are also of opinion that the introduction of this crop would be further beneficial to the community by calling into operation, within our borders, capital for manufacturing purposes now seeking investment in other places. And that very considerable numbers of our population would thus find permanent and profitable employment.

We find that in several States of the Union, this subject has been considered of so much importance as to receive the favorable interposition of several Legislatures; and that such aid has always resulted beneficially to those States, while it has been an incentive to those engaged in the business. Your committee having in view the large number of petitions which are before them, and the very respectable list of signatures to these petitions, have been at a loss how to extend to this business any encouragement, except by proposing to the Legislature a bill, offering to those engaging in the business, a small premium or bounty for a limited time; and this they do the more willingly as they are satisfied of the justice and propriety of the course, and because they find before them the example of other States in which this system has become a fixed and determined policy. They are also induced to do so because they find that investments in the silk culture, unlike most other kinds of agricultural business, cannot be made to yield an immediate return. Orchards must be planted, proper buildings erected, and other preliminaries attended to, necessarily requiring some few years of time before any adequate return can be anticipated, and recommended by your committee, as a small compensation to those who are willing thus to invest their means.

In view of the foregoing facts and reasons, your committee ask leave to report the accompanying bill.

SEVEN REASONS

WHY AGRICULTURE SHOULD RECEIVE THE PATRONAGE OF GOVERNMENT.

1. *Agriculture feeds all.* Were agriculture to be neglected, population would diminish, because the necessaries of life would be wanting. Did it not supply more than is necessary for its own wants, every other art would not only be at a stand, but every science, and every kind of mental improvement, would be neglected. Manufactures and commerce originally owed their existence to agriculture. Agriculture furnishes, in a great measure, raw materials and subsistence for the one, and commodities for barter and exchange for the other. In proportion as those raw materials and commodities are multiplied, by the intelligence and industry of the farmer, and the consequent improvement of the soil, in the same proportion are manufactures and commerce benefitted—not only in being furnished with more abundant supply, but in the increased demand for their fabrics and merchandize. The more agriculture produces, the more she sells—the more she buys; and the business and comfort of society are mainly influenced and controlled by the result of her labors.

2. *Agriculture, directly or indirectly, pays the burthens of our taxes and our tolls,*—which support the government, and sustain our internal improvements; and the more abundant her means, the greater will be her contributions. The farmer who manages his business ignorantly and slothfully, and who produces from it only just enough for the subsistence of his family, pays no tolls on the transit of his produce, and but a small tax upon the nominal value of his lands.—Instruct his mind, and awaken him to industry, by the hope of distinction and reward, so that he triples the products of his labor, the value of his lands is increased in a corresponding ratio, his comforts are multiplied, his mind disenthralled, and two thirds of his products go to augment the business and tolls of our canals and roads. If such a change in the situation of one farm, would add one hundred dollars to the wealth, and one dollar to the tolls of the state, what an astonishing aggregate would be produced, both in capital and in revenue, by a similar improvement upon 250,000 farms, the assumed number in the state. The capital would be augmented two millions, and the revenue two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

3. *Agriculture is the principal source of our wealth.* In furnishes more producive labor, the legitimate source of wealth, than all the other employments in society combined. The more it is enlightened by science, the more abundant will be its products; the more elevated its character, the stronger the incitements to pursue it.—Whatever, therefore, tends to enlighten and increase its labors, must proportionably increase the wealth of the state, and the means for the successful prosecution of the other arts, and the sciences, now indispensable to their profitable management.

4. *Agriculturists are the guardians of our freedom.* They are the fountains of political power. If the fountains become impure, the stream will be defiled. If the agriculturist is slothful, and ignorant, and poor, he will be spiritless, dependent and servile. If he is enlightned, industrious and in prosperous circumstances, he will be independent in mind, jealous of his rights, and watchful for the public good. His welfare is identified with the welfare of the state.—He is virtually fixed to the soil; and has, therefore, a paramount interest, as well as a giant power, to defend it from the encroachments of foreign or domestic foes. If his country suffers he must suffer; if she prospers, he too may expect to prosper. Hence whatever tends to improve the intellectual condition, of the farmer, and to elevate him above venal temptation, essentially contributes to the good order of society at large, and] to the perpetuity of our country's freedom.

5. *Agriculture is the parent of physical and moral health to the state,*—it is the salt which preserves us from moral corruption. Not only are her labors useful in administering to the wants, and in dispensing the blessings of abundance to others, but she is constantly exercising a salutary influence upon the moral and physical health of the state, and in perpetuating the republican habits and good order of society. While rural labor is the great source of physical health and constitutional vigor to our population, it interposes the most formidable barrier to the demoralizing influence of luxury and vice.—We seldom hear of civil commotions, of crimes, or of hereditary disease, among those who are steadily engaged in the labors of agriculture. Men who are satisfied with the certain and abundant resources of their own labor and their own farms, are not willing to jeopard their enjoyments, by promoting popular tumult, or tolerating crime. The more we promote the influence of the agriculturist, by developing the powers of his mind, and elevating his moral views, the more we shall promote the virtue and happiness of society.

6. *Legislative patronage* WILL *increase the products of agriculture*, and consequently advance the prosperity, promote the moral improvement, and elevate the character of the state. Look at the disparity, in the products and profits of labor, on the well managed and ill managed farm—or in the well cultivated and ill cultivated district. The one, we say, nets a profit of twelve or fourteen per cent per annum, or the nominal value of the land,—the other but two or three per cent—and abundant examples may be furnished of both extremes. The rural improvement of a country indicates, pretty correctly, besides, the intellectual and moral condition of its population. Now if by raising the standard of public instruction, by holding out rewards to successful competitors in improvement, and by establishing schools of practical and scientific agriculture, all of which come within the purview of legislative duties, we could render all our improved lands as producive as those of a like quality, which are well managed, our agriultural products would be quintupled. This we do not expect; but after making due allowance for all drawbacks, it must be apparent to every reflecting mind, that the advantages to the state, from a judicious application of a portion of public money to promote agricultural improvement, would be manifestly great. We have seen, from a combination of local cause, and in a short period, the agriculture of old settled counties, doubled and trebled. General causes, operating upon the whole state, cannot fail of producing results alike favorable.

7. *Agriculture is entitled to special patronage, as a matter of* EQUAL JUSTICE, *as well as from considerations of sound policy*—because she has had nothing special, while other classes have had much. She shares, in common with all in the advantages of common schools, and public improvements, and she did receive, in 1817, a pittance, a *special* pittance, which she has refunded to the treasury, in the form of revenue, with compound interest. The state may be likened to a large family of boys. Five sixths of these have charge of the farm; others are taught trades and handicrafts; and to those two classes is confided the task of providing for the wants of the family. But, as a necessary appendage to a large family, one son is set apart as a doctor, another as a minister, and a third as a lawyer; and to qualify these the better for their respective duties, it is agreed that a portion of the family funds shall be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a school, for their exclusive benefit. Thus while the farmers and mechanics are getting their trades, by labor, in the field and in the shop, the doctor, the parson and the lawyer are getting their professions in the public school. By and by the working boys discover, that, owing to the rapid improvements of the age, school knowledge is as advantageous to the trades as it is to the professions; that there have been great improvemen's made abroad in their several arts of labor, and that without a knowledge of these improvements, and of the laws upon which they are based, they cannot successfully compete with their better instructed neighbors. Feeling themselves entitled to the same favor that has been shown to the doctor the parson and the lawyer,—desirous of acquiring this useful knowledge in their business so necessary to the common interest of the family, and influenced by laudable pride to become in fact, what they are in name, on a footing of equality with their already learned brethren,—the working boys now ask the family, to establish for them a school, adapted to their employment, now that the affairs of the family are prosperous. We cannot, say they, acquire the desired knowledge in the doctor's school, because it is not taught there; and because, were it taught, we cannot be spared from the farm and shop to go after it. We want a school in which we can practice our hands to useful labor, gain instruction in the principles of our business, and at the same time qualify ourselevs for the higher duties of social and public life. Is there any thing unreasonable in this request? Or is there aught in it which a wise and prudent family would not grant with alacrity?

The state has expended about three millions of dollars towards qualifying the doctor, the divine, the lawyer, and the gentleman, to discharge their several duties in society, from which the farmer and mechanic can derive but partial, if any, direct advantage. The plainest principles of justice, which accede to all classes an equal participation in the favors of a free government, as well as provident foresight, require alike some special provision for those who live by the sweat of the brow.

We affect to be above the people of the old continent in all our social and political privileges. To sustain this superiority, we should be above them, too, in our intellectual and moral improvements. But we are not. We are superficial in too many things. We mistake the name, too often, for the substance. We are satisfied with sowing a few seeds at random, upon superficial tillage, leaving the after culture to chance; and the consequence is, weeds spring up with luxuriance, and often smother and destroy the plants of usefulness. We have but begun in cultivating the mind, the great lever to the arts, and the refiner of human enjoyments. We do not go far enough to ensure the harvest. In many portions of Europe, the mind is brought into early discipline, carefully prepared, and sown with those seeds which promise the best return to the individual and to the community. Take Prussia for an illustration of this remark. There the government provides seven years instruction for every child in the kingdom, at the public charge when the parent is unable to defray it. And what branches of instruction are there taught? Not merely those elementary studies, as reading, writing and the preliminary rules of arithmetic, which constitute the main studies in our common schools—but the sciences which instruct and dignify the useful arts—chemistry, geology, botany, &c.—geography, history, geometry, drawing and music; the mechanic arts and agriculture. Nor does the Prussian government stop here: It provides the schools with the means of teaching this knowledge efficiently. And the primary, or common schools, are not only provided with books and other ordinary matters, but with a collection of maps and geographical instruments, models of drawing, writing, music, &c., with instruments and collections necessary for studying natural history, and, according to the extent of the system of instruction, with the apparatus necessary for gymnastic exercises, and tools suited to teach the mechanic arts or manufactures in the school. She also attaches to every school in a village, or small town, a kitchen or orchard garden, which is made available for the instruction of the scholars; and to her normal schools, or schools for the education of teachers, a farm, for practical instructions in agriculture. Dr. Channing, in speaking of the Prussian system of instruction, says it is adapted to a monarchy—to bring the minds of subjects in quiet subjection to the will of the sovereign. So far as we have sketched its feature, it seems as well adapted to a republic as a monarchy. If a king finds it for

his interest thus to have all his subjects instructed in the higher, or at least most useful branches of knowledge, of how much greater importance is it, that those who are themselves to share in the sovereignty, to make and execute laws, should have their minds early imbued with useful knowledge. In giving these outlines of common school education in Prussia, we have, with trifling variation, the system in operation in Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and other German states, and which is now being adopted in the French empire. The education of the great body of the people, with the view of implanting good habits, and fitting them, in school, for the various and important pursuits of life, is an improvement of modern times, and one of great moment in a moral and national point of view. It is particularly adapted to the welfare of a free people.

We want schools of science and practice, where the principles and the practice of the useful arts may be simultaneously taught, and the physical and intellectual powers of our youth fully developed in aid of each other. We want in our common schools, a higher grade of studies, as a necessary foundation for increasing the knowledge and usefulness of our people. We want those stimulants to the development of mind, the germination of latent skill, and the practice of useful industry, which are the sure preludes of national prosperity and greatness. We want, particularly, a school of scientific and practical agriculture, as matter of experiment first; and should it prosper as we think it will, we shall hereafter want other like schools. We have seen the agriculture of England more than doubled in its products, under the vivifying influence of an efficient board of agriculture, patronized and sustained by the government. We have seen Scotland increasing, three or four fold, the productions of her soil, under the active and salutary influence of the very liberal premiums, which have annually for fifty years, been distributed by her agricultural society. We see France, growing wise from the example of her neighbors, establishing national farms, and sustaining her agricultural societies by appropriations from her treasury; and we see the speedy and happy effects of this patronage, in the new impetus which has been given to the beet culture, and to improvements in her agriculture generally. We have seen our sister Massachusetts sustaining her agricultural societies by liberal annual appropriations from her treasury; and when the law making these appropriations had expired, we have seen her renewing it, thus affording the strongest evidence of its wisdom and utility. We wish it was in our power to add, that New-York, great as she is in territory, in population, in resources and enterprise, had done something great, or generous, or just, to promote the improvement of her agriculture, the great business of her population. We hope the opportunity will be afforded for some one to do it hereafter.

The means which come legitimately within the purview of legislative duties, for promoting improvements in the producive arts of labor, are,—the dissemination, through our common schools, of the elementary principles of natural science, now become indispensable to the successful prosecution of the useful arts;—the patronizing of schools which shall simultaneously teach, practically, at least the great business of agriculture, and the science, which serve to illustrate, enlighten, and render it more useful and profitable to the state;—to disseminate, through common school libraries, standard works upon husbandry and other common arts of labor; and to encourage the formation of county and local associations of farmers, with the view of calling into useful action, by pecuniary and honorary rewards, the latent energies of our rural population.

"The arts," says Sir John Herschell, "cannot be perfected, till their whole process are laid open, and their language simplified and rendered universally intelligible. Art is the application of knowledge to a practical end. If the knowledge be merely accumulated experience, the art is, *empirical;* but if it be experience reasoned upon and brought under general principles, it assumes a higher character, and becomes a *scientific art.* In the progress of mankind from barbarism to civilized life, the arts necessarily precede science. Application comes later; the arts continue slowly progressive, but their realm remains separated from that of science by a wide gulf, which can only be a powerful spring. They form their own language, and their own conventions, which none but artists can understand.—The whole tendency of empirical art is to bury itself in technicalities, and to place its pride in particular short cuts and mysteries known to adepts; to surprise and astonish by results, but conceal processes. The character of science is the direct contrary. It delights to lay itself open to inquiry; and is not satisfied with its conclusions till it can make the road to them broad and beaten: and in its applications it preserves the same character; its whole aim being to strip away all technical mystery, to illuminate every dark recess, and to gain free access to all processes, with a view to improve them on rational principles."

The measures we have proposed are not untried experiments, or of doubtful tendency. They have been adopted by governments which we are taught to consider less friendly to, and less interested in, the general diffusion of knowledge, than our own, and the results have justified the experiment. The British government has caused agricultural surveys to be made of every county in the kingdom, and published these surveys, comprising fifty or sixty volumes, for the benefit of her agriculture. The French government has had collected and published, under the supervision of her minister of the interior, the agricultural works of her most enlightened citizens.—She is now, through her central agricultural society, giving a new and remarkable impetus to improvement in her agricultural labors. As an evidence of her zeal and liberality, and of her wisdom in calling forth useful competition, we are able to state, from documents in our possession, that she has offered to her farmers, for improvements in the beet culture, and in the domestic fabrication of sugar, alone, bounties to the amount of seven or eight thousand francs, or one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. These premiums are to be awarded the coming spring.—The effect of the competition which these bounties to skill and industry are calculated to excite, cannot fail to be greatly beneficial and abiding.—She has in a few years increased the products of sugar from her soil to 80,000,000 pounds; while her arable and stock husbandry have been immensely benefitted by the extension of her beet culture; and she is likely successfully to compete, ere long, in our own grain markets.

The scramble for political power having for at least a time abated, and our means of improvement being now ample, the hope has been fondly, though perhaps vainly indulged, that considerations like those we have suggested, would press upon the notice of our statesmen, and induce them to adopt such efficient measures for improving the arts of productive labor, as should command the generous applause of the age, and live in the grateful recollections of posterity.

However apt we may be, in our fervor or frenzy to subserve the interests of *self* or *party*, to forget the obligation—we owe duties to our country—to our *whole* country—and to our God; for the performance of which we *must* be amenable—which are paramount to all others; and the faithful performance of which, while it imparts to life its purest enjoyments, affords the only safe hope of a happy immortality. The evil we do, benefits but for a time; the good we do, benefits for time and eternity. *Cultivator.*

TENNESSEE SILK.

We have been furnished with several pieces of silk grown and manufactured by Miss EASTERLY of Cocke county in this State. This young lady merits no small share of applause for her ingenuity, perseverance and industry in thus furnishing to the country demonstrative proof of the superior adaptation of East Tennessee to the silk culture, a branch of business which, we have no doubt, is destined, at no distant period, to be ranked amongst our most profitable employments, and to confer on the country, and especially on the laboring class of females, incalculable benefits. The specimens of silk left with us are, we believe, the produce of the wild mulberry, reeled, spun and woven by Miss Easterly on the implements in common use, for cloth of other materials, yet notwithstanding these great disadvantages, they are highly creditable to the ingenuity and industry of the fair manufactnrer, and prove conclusively, that under more favorable circumstances, she would be amply able to compete with the foreign manufacturer both in the beauty, strength and texture of the products of the loom. We are happy to learn that a zeal for the extension of the silk culture is rapidly diffusing itself throughout East Tennessee, authorising a well-founded belief that in less than five years the product of East Tennessee silk will form an item in the list of her productions by no means inconsiderable. In addition to some public-spirited individuals who, from motives of patriotism and of philanthropy, are extensively engaged in the cultivation of the White and Chinese Mulberries, we hear of a great number of individuals who are engaged in the same business on a smaller scale, solely with a view to individual profit. All have our best wishes for their complete success, to which we shall endeavor to render the Farmer a useful auxili[illegible]. *Tennessee Farmer.*

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	— —
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	8 50
Corn, yellow,	bushel	92	95
White,	"	90	92
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
Louisiana 20a21–Alabama	"	18	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	— —
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's	"	— —	— —
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 37	10 37½
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	10 37	10 73½
" " wagon price,	"	10	10 25
City Mills, super	"	10 00	10 25
Do extra	"	10 25	10 50
Susquehanna,	"	—	10 50
Rye,	"	7 25	7 50
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	21 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 62
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 25	4 00
Orchard,	"	—	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 25	7 75
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	62	65
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	— —
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 75	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	1 35	1 40
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	— —
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	—	2 30
Red, best	"	2 20	2 25
inferior,	"	1 25	1 75
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	— —
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42 45	26 28
One half do.	"	38 42	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 38	26 28
Pulled,	"	38 40	26 28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

PLACE WANTED AS OVERSEER.

A young, industrious, and enterprising man, who is a good farmer and understands the management of hands, wants a situation in the above capacity. Any person wishing to employ such a person will please address a letter to Elie Plummer, Chestertown, Md. no 15 2t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"	—	15
Middlings, do	"	—	15
Assorted, country,	"	—	14
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	20	28
Cider,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	—	2
Chop Rye,	"	—	2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	18	25
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	¼a1
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	½	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2a3½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.	Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	2½a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	Connecticut,	2a2½
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1½a2	Maine,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Do. [over 5]	¼a½	North Carolina,	3½a4
Michigan Banks,	6a	South Carolina,	3½a4
Canadian do.	6a	Georgia,	3½a4
		New Orleans	6

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper.

Letters on the subject must be *post-paid*. oc4

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Legislative protection to agriculture—value of Buckwheat straw—abstract of the New York Convention in favor of Agricultural encouragement—policy of destroying Weeds—experiments of various manures on Potatoes—Burning surface soil and clay—do. of burning limestone without kilns—virtues of tan as a manure—Geological survey of Virginia and her mineral resources—report of the Ohio legislature in favor of the silk and beet culture—seven reasons in favor of Agriculture receiving the encouragement of government—Tennessee silk—advertisements—prices current.

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt-street,

Has now finished several of the above machines. The price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete,	$100
Do. exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle,	60
For applying the machinery to a common cart	45
For the machinery alone	40

Including the patent fee in each case. fe 28 3t

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported from France by Smith and Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half oz papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of $3 for one, or $5 for two papers. Notes of all solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions for culture furnished each order.

SETH WHALEN, P. M.

Feb. 1837—2S Whalen's store, New York.

SPANISH JACKS.

The subscriber has for sale five Spanish Jacks, imported in 1836. They are all young, and certified to be *proved breeders*. They are of good size, being from 52 to 55 inches in height, stout built and healthy: colors white and gray.

The exportation from Spain of Jacks of this quality and breed is by law *strictly prohibited*; but the near approach of the army under Gen. Gomez last fall to Malaga, caused the shipment of these Jacks, among other valuable property, from that port. Considering these circumstances, it is improbable that another opportunity of procuring such Jacks will occur. These will be sold for from $1,000 to $1,500 each, *if immediately applied for*, but i not sold soon, they will be placed at service for the season at hand.

Also, a young Jack, bred in this country from first rate stock, gray, two years old, and of good promise. Price $500.

Also, several fine Jennets, some of them in foal to a Maltese Jack, 14 hands high.

Also, a very fine improved Durham short-horn Bull, purchased at Col. Powel's sale last November. He is about eighteen months old, nearly all red, and has a *perfect* pedigree. Price $300. Apply to

J. J. HITCHCOCK,

Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth street,

feb 28—4t Philadelphia.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,

3 *Miles East of Baltimore.*

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Senr.

Proprietor, hereby informs his friends and the public that he expects the weather will be suitable to commence filling orders about the middle of the present month.

And owing to the winter setting in so unusually early, it is believed prevented many persons from ordering who intended to have done so, and even many orders that did come, had to remain unfilled until the spring, consequently his stock remains good for most articles as advertised last fall—particularly Apple, Peach, Plum, Quince, English Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape Vines, three years old, and Cuttings of the same, a few hundred Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberry Trees, Ornamental shade Trees, many kinds, and several of them of large size, Balsam Fir, or Balm of Gilead, and other evergreens, and a superb collection of Garden and China Roses, and other beautiful Flowering Shrubs, Honey Suckles, Vines and Creepers, Rhubarb for tarts, &c. See printed and priced catalogues, to be had of the proprietor, gratis, or of R. S. jr. in Light street.

Also will be delivered to customers, strong thrifty potted Plants; about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of double Dahlias, consisting of about one hundred varieties, carefully selected from among the best and latest importations. Printed catalogues will be furnished as above.

A few more pair white Turkies, and 2 male Pea cocks. feb 14